

TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail, one year \$6; six months \$3; three months \$1.50; one month 75 cents. The city delivery is by week, payable to the carriers, or \$6 a year, paid in advance at the office.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, one year \$3; six months \$1.50; and 50 cents a month for any shorter period.

ADVERTISEMENTS in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

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NOTICES OF WANTS, To Rent, Lost and Found, Boarding, &c., not exceeding 20 words, 25 cents each insertion; over 20, and not exceeding 30 words, 40 cents each insertion; over 30 and not exceeding 40 words, 50 cents each insertion. All advertisements to be published at these rates must be paid for in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS should be made by Postoffice Money Order or by Express. If this cannot be done, protection against losses by mail may be secured by forwarding a draft on Charleston payable to the order of the proprietors of THE NEWS, or by sending the money in a registered letter. Address: No. 140 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

The Charleston News.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1869.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Young Prussians will hereafter become of age at 21, like other people. Heretofore the age has been 25.

—Many of the emigrants who have left their homes in North Carolina and Northern Georgia to go West are returning.

—London dispatches aver that the tenor of the news from Rome indicates that the doctrine of Papal infallibility is losing ground in the council. The London Times is gratified that the Irish-Americans have relinquished their scheme of making a Republic of Erin, and advises the Irish people to abandon totally all idea of "Republicanism."

A memorial asking Congress to do something for General Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, signed by General Dix, ex-Senator Morgan and three hundred New Yorkers, has been forwarded to Washington.

—Mr. Dickens' new story, of which the first part will be published in March next, will, it appears, be completed in twelve monthly parts, instead of in twenty, hitherto the invariable limit of his stories published in this way.

—An Imperial decree making new postal regulations with the United States is published in Paris. Letters of 10 grammes, sent direct, are charged 60 centimes; via England 70. Insufficient prepayment renders postage null.

—The Austrian Emperor has attended a reception in their honor by the Empress on Wednesday night. The French Ambassador gave a dinner and reception on Wednesday night, at which eighty church dignitaries were present.

—The Bishop of Havana has disappeared from Madrid, and it is thought he has gone to France with the Bishop of Ossuna, who is credited with the declaration that he recognizes neither the provisional government, the recent nor the revolution.

—The delegates from the Russo-Polish clergy to the Ecumenical Council have been instructed to oppose the union of the temporal and spiritual powers, the dogma of infallibility, the injudicious education of the clergy, and the organization of the College of Cardinals.

—The public debt statement will hereafter be issued from the Treasury Department printed in the English, German and French languages, and sent to the United States consuls for distribution to the business men of the countries to which it will come as accredited.

—A deep feeling prevails among all classes at Nashville at the prospective suspension of the city free schools, which are attended by some four thousand pupils, and are in a highly prosperous condition. Suspension is urged by the city authorities as a measure of economy.

—The experiment has been successfully tried in Georgia of starting cotton plants in a hot-bed, and setting them out in the ground when already somewhat grown, as cabbage and tomato plants are treated by market gardeners. Considerable advance and improvement in the crop is thus secured.

—The Commercial Travellers' Association of New York held their regular annual meeting on Tuesday last. The subject under discussion was the "Wood Test case," with reference to the law in the Southern and Western cities, which prohibits a commercial traveler from offering goods for sale on credit.

—The former senator declared to-day that there were not ten members of the Missouri Legislature who would vote to cede to the Federal Government the jurisdiction over territory within the State sufficient for the location of the capital. Other Western members say that they would like to have the capital go West, but they do not favor any change just so long as the public debt remains a national burden.

—An inflammatory proclamation has been circulated in Havana calling the citizens to arms in the cause of the insurgents. The authorities have arrested many suspected persons, and forty well-known citizens have been ordered to leave at once for Spain. The tenor of the news from Havana is represented as being unfavorable to the Cubans. A lot of arms and ammunition having been found on the plantation of Senor Lamar, near Matanzas, Cuba, he was arrested, tried by court martial, found guilty of treason and executed. A large number of Spaniards were arrested and sent off to Cuba.

—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun telegraphs to that paper that the Western movement to remove the capital is likely to fall through. The demonstration on Congress has been postponed till after the recess; but its projectors now admit that they have no strength in either house.

Senators Drake and Schurz, of Missouri, are both opposed to the plan to place the capital at St. Louis. The former senator declared to-day that there were not ten members of the Missouri Legislature who would vote to cede to the Federal Government the jurisdiction over territory within the State sufficient for the location of the capital. Other Western members say that they would like to have the capital go West, but they do not favor any change just so long as the public debt remains a national burden.

—The particulars of Mr. Stanton's death are as follows: On Thursday he complained of sickness, but his family was not alarmed as to a fatal result, as he had apparently been in a worse condition previously. Shortly after midnight his symptoms became alarming. Surgeon-General Barnes was present on his accustomed visit, but found it impossible to afford relief. He died at 10 o'clock, of the Church of the Epiphany, Protestant Episcopal, of which Mr. Stanton was a member, was summoned, but shortly afterward the sufferer lost consciousness and was unable to converse with any one. The pulsation of his heart ceased for a few seconds and then returned, his breathing being very faint. It was not until half an hour before his death that he could realize that he was dying. About three o'clock he expired. Surgeon-General Barnes says that he never saw a man die so quietly in his life, breathing away without a struggle. He died of congestion of the heart. At his bedside in these last moments were his family, consisting of Mrs. Stanton, his eldest son, Edwin L. Stanton, Ella, his second son, nine years of age, and Jessie, his youngest child, five years of age.

—Samaná is ours. On the 6th of December the United States flag was raised over the town and bay, a salute was fired by the war steamer Albany, and a force of American troops landed and took formal possession. Samaná Bay is situated on the northern coast of San Domingo, and is about forty miles long, and at its west end, by eight miles broad, and at its east end, it receives the Yuna, the largest river in the Dominican Republic. It forms one of the finest harbors in the world, and may be regarded as a most important maritime position in reference to the

trade of the Gulf of Mexico and the later-oceanic routes across Central America, both as a commercial and military point of view. The news of the occupation of Samaná by the United States excited great excitement among the people of San Domingo, and the revolutionary party were making unflinching efforts to drive out Baez, who had been elected to the presidency. Baez declares that he will not leave the whole of the United States, and he is forced to that alternative. Our West India dispatches mention, in this connection, that negotiations for the cession of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz have been reopened.

Family Reconstruction.

History as well as religion has its vindictiveness and its retributions. Dishonest parties, like designing men, may claim the possession of distinguished virtue, and may succeed, by sheer unctuality, in getting the claim allowed. But fortunately reputation involves responsibility. The impostor cheats himself in assuming a virtue which he cannot maintain. His mask does not change his character; and sooner or later the time arrives when the inconvenient lion's skin is cast off or disarranged, and the terror of the forest becomes its scorn. His just deserts are meted out to the vicious and obstinate brute who claimed the honors due to the king of beasts.

Esop's fable represents tolerably well the state of the Republican party at the present time. This infamous Richardson-McFarland case has laid bare the corruption of the political vendors of moral ideas. As the patrons of a cause whose appalling details have started and shocked the whole country, stand forth the staff of the Tribune and the great pulpits of Republicanism—Henry Ward Beecher and O. B. Frothingham—these model reformers, than whom none have spoken more sanctimoniously of the tenderness and strength of the marriage bond, have pondered to a dark matrimonial intrigue, culminating in adultery and murder. Such is the latest ethical precedent established by the very *elite* of our national reformers.

The case was of such a sort that the ministry should have had no connection with it. If the evidence given for the procurement of the divorce to the court at Martinsville can be credited, McFarland is a monster. But it should be said that the one hundred and twenty adults living in that remote village of Indiana, known and feared nothing about the case, and that the deserted husband had no opportunity of defence. So far as Mrs. McFarland is concerned, she cannot be held blameless, for the divorce was an illegality, and was secured for the purpose of facilitating her union with "her husband's friend." As to Richardson, who is now in his grave, the evidence pretty clearly shows that he had solicited and won the affections of his friend's wife before any separation had taken place, and he pursued, with an eagerness which Mrs. McFarland herself was constrained to moderate, his purpose of making her his own.

Regarded from whatever point of view, the case was an ugly one. The ministry had nothing to do with it except as they are officially appointed to "call sinners to repentance." It was a horrible outrage when they appeared, in their robes of sanctity, to bless an affection which has cast a gifted genius into a madhouse, and which has brought the husband and wife, and which is likely to bring a wretched husband to the gallows.

This case is taken out of the ordinary class of crimes by the circumstance that all who have acted in it from first to last belong to the Republican party, and are representative members thereof. The humblest of them all in station was McFarland, who was first in the provost marshal's office and then received an appointment to the customhouse. His wife was employed as contributor to the Independent. His "friend" Richardson was an editor of the Tribune. So was his wife's female friend and adviser, Mrs. Callhoun. No less a person than Vice-President Colfax welcomed Mrs. McFarland, on her divorce expedition to Indiana, and introduced her "to the best society in Indianapolis." The card which introduced Mrs. McFarland's female friend to Beecher, bore the signature of Horace Greeley. The two ministers who performed the public consecration of the bigamy are among the most distinguished men of the party. In short, the terrible burlesque was an act of domestic "reconstruction," to which Republicanism lent its greatest names. There was a marshalling of the clans, a grand magnificent uprising—Vice-President, editors, secular and religious, male and female, and ministers, orthodox and heterodox—for the virtuous, glorious, nay sublime purpose of taking away a wife from her husband and giving her to another man. Rank after rank, with civic trophy and sacred sign, they threw themselves, body and soul, into that grand conflict; and when it was over, one, perhaps the noblest of them all, lay dead in the arms of victory, a heart-broken woman at his side, and in the prison house there was one miserable blood-stained captive, wringing his hands and tearing his hair and gibbering in his mad anguish. Great is the honor of the conquerors! They have reconstructed a family in a way just as legal, just as moral, and just as successful as that in which they have reconstructed the Southern States.

The Tribune, in its issue of the 18th instant, is particularly and justly severe on what are called Southern loyalists. One of this sweet set—the Hon. Mr. Blackburn—resides in the Parish of Claiborne, Louisiana, which he represents in Congress. He is also editor of the *Blind*, "the official journal of the United States," from whose tripod he denounces his opponents as "bazzards," "bottle-bellied toads," "skunks," "hogs," "dogs" and the like. "The inference may be drawn," says the Tribune, "that it is as necessary for a Republican to be as 'dirty in Louisiana as a Democrat in New York. Heaven help the negroes if they are to take their primary lessons in civilization and refinement from such an education 'tor and champion!'" Another loyalist denounced by the Tribune is the Hon. John A. Wimpey, of Georgia, who, "last September," sent to Noyes & Co., No. 56 Wall Street, "\$400 for a quantity of counterfeit bills, 'got nothing in return but some old newspapers, a stove, and a promise that he 'would keep cool, the bills would soon be 'sent. 'I have been keeping cool,' he writes, 'ever since, but they have not come.' 'Mr. Wimpey declares that he is 'true blue,' that Wagon's letter (offering counterfeit 'greenbacks') has the ring of the true

'metal,' and that with his influence he can 'make a big thing out of it.' It is a great pity that Mr. Wimpey (whose sent is 'tested') is not a member of Congress."

This truly does Greeley float at the Southern loyalists, flout and jeer at the shameless rascals, whom he, with Colfax and Richardson, and Mrs. Callhoun and Mrs. McFarland, and Beecher and Frothingham, have made the legislators of these States, or the members of the national Congress. But henceforth Brown and Blodgett, and Mackey and Moss, have a hold upon Greeley & Co. They can say, stay your hands, gentlemen; we are all playing the same game, and we need not interfere with each other; we are all tarred with the same stick, and we need not blacken each other; we all live in glass houses, and we need not throw stones at each other; we all form one party, and "from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot there is no soundness in it, but 'only wounds and bruises and putrefying sores.'"

Change of Base.

The Newark Journal says, that at a late religious meeting in Trenton, N. J., Rev. Mr. Kennedy called on a Mr. Noble, a well-known Abolitionist, just returned from a visit to the South, to tell his observations and experience. Mr. Noble said: "If he had known as much in the past of the true character of the black race as he knew through his visit to the Southern States, his conduct might have been different. While there, he took notice of what he saw and made inquiries everywhere. The black people were not as well off as previously, and they were so thrifty that if they got a dollar they spent it in gewgaws and finery instead of putting it to their actual necessities. He said they would not work steadily along, and conveyed the idea that there was little hope of their elevation."

Add to this what Mr. Pillsbury says; and let all honest Republicans prepare to retract their columns of so many years' duration, and admit that the Democracy were in the right on the terrible issues of the past. To this complexion it must come at last. We have already published a part of Pillsbury's letter from South Carolina. Since then he has given further testimony which will interest the Abolitionists, of which Parker Pillsbury was a leader for so many years. Speaking of the effects of reconstruction, he says:

"A majority of the Legislature of South Carolina are colored men, and many of them can neither write nor read. But several of their best friends assured me that they should never support such again for the sake of the colored race itself—not even to save the State from the Democratic party. Such a burlesque on the name of government, they declared, was never before seen. I have witnessed enough myself to easily understand that it may be so. At the opening of the session colored votes were easily bought at five dollars, though later they rose on their price."

The Bone Bill.

The speech of Senator Corbin in favor of what is familiarly called the "Bone Bill," was both plausible and ingenious, and it must be admitted that the great apostle of Monopoly is consistent in defending for others what he practices for himself. The senator who monopolizes the sweets of at least half a dozen offices, and who is a gentleman, a monopoly of phosphate mining.

In one respect, however, Mr. Corbin is not consistent. He urges as a reason why the phosphate monopoly should be granted, that it requires great capital to mine phosphates successfully, and yet denounces those who have already employed capital for the purpose, and who so employ it still. Why it is necessary to give one set of capitalists a monopoly of the river phosphates, because another set of capitalists have been mining those phosphates without paying a royalty, which has never been demanded of them, Mr. Corbin does not condescend to explain.

The Bone bill will come up again after the recess, and we are assured that the representatives of the companies now engaged in the phosphate business will then exhibit to the Legislature the true history of the discovery and working of the phosphate deposits, and will be able to show the injustice of monopoly and the justice of free trade.

Mr. Corbin in his speech on the "Bone Bill," sought to justify his Monopoly by a plausible suggestion that the South Carolina Railroad Company had been given "exclusive privileges," for the purpose of inducing capitalists to build the road. The only privilege that the company has, besides its exemption from taxation, is the sole right to build and operate a railroad within certain narrow limits. If the South Carolina Railroad Company enjoyed the exclusive right to build and operate railroads in the whole State, then, and then alone, would it be a monopoly of the same class as the "Bone Bill."

The barn and stables of Mr. Benj. R. Cockrell, near Blackstock, were burned by an incendiary on Thursday night. Governor Scott will please issue that proclamation. A thousand dollars reward will do, as Mr. Cockrell is a white man.

Educational.

HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON.—The Exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday, January 2d, 1870. Instruction given in Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the higher branches of English. The School is well provided with maps, globes and philosophical apparatus.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS. No. 104 BROAD STREET, WM. P. DEAN, PRINCIPAL. The Exercises of this School will be commenced on Monday, January 3, 1870. For circulars containing terms, apply to either Principal or Assistant.

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KING'S MOUNTAIN MILITARY SCHOOL. YORKVILLE, S. C. The First Session of the school year of 1870 will begin on the 1st of February, 1870. Terms—For school expenses, including tuition, board, washing, light, fuel, books and stationery, \$125 in currency, per session of six months, payable in advance. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to deo thms COLONEL A. COWD, Principal and Proprietor.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD. At Mrs. MILLER'S, No. 8 Madison street.

WANTS OF A SMALL COLORED GIRL. About 14 years of age, to attend in the home. Apply at 25 South street, near the corner of Broad street, deo 17

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